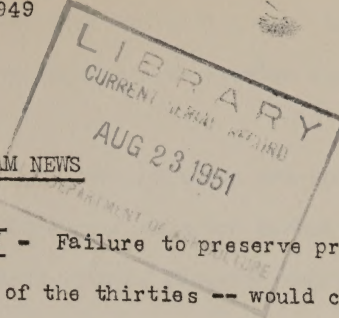


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
State College, New Mexico
December 2, 1949

NEW MEXICO

WEEKLY FARM PROGRAM NEWS



12/2/49
NO. 373

COST OF DEPRESSION PROHIBITIVE, SAYS BRANNAN - Failure to preserve prosperity -- resulting in an economic collapse like that of the thirties -- would cost the world not less than 800 billion dollars in terms of lost production, Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan recently told the National Grange convention in Sacramento, California.

Pointing out that the problem of the United States is "abundance", Secretary Brannan said that our farms now produce about 75 percent more than in 1910 and nearly 40 percent more than in 1935-39. Industrial output is up even more.

In spite of advances in production, however, many families have incomes that are too small. In 1948, one-fourth had total incomes of less than \$2,000. This poses the problem of adjusting production to wants and of making sure that American consumers have enough purchasing power to buy what they need for healthy and efficient living.

In the absence of price supports, the Secretary said, agricultural producers have less control over prices than does any other producing group. Declines of farm buying power, furthermore, give the first warnings of depression. Farm prices and farm net income feel the impact first and to the greatest degree, and this impact is soon transferred to other segments of the national economy.

Regarding the level at which farm income should be stabilized, Secretary Brannan rejected the "stop-loss" theory, whereby the Government would do no more than prevent the price of a commodity from falling below the cash costs of producing that commodity. Such a level of support, he said, would provide no return at all for the farmers' labor and nothing for farm living expenses, and would not even have been in effect in 1932 -- the worst year of our history. Even in that

year, gross farm income exceeded production expenses and left a net income of 1.8 billion dollars to cover the farm family's labor and to provide family living expenses.

A farm price program, Secretary Brannan said, should serve two specific ends -- protect farmers from having to take whatever return the market price offers, no matter how low, and protect consumers with an adequate supply of farm commodities in depressed as well as prosperous periods.

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SEVENTH LARGEST COTTON CROP FORECAST - With cotton production forecast this year as the largest since 1937 and the seventh largest on record, the cotton marketing quota referendum on December 15 takes on added importance, W. Leslie Martin, chairman of the New Mexico State Production and Marketing Administration Committee, points out.

The cotton crop for 1949 is estimated at 15,524,000 bales, an increase of 78,000 bales over the October 1 forecast. The national marketing quota proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture in October, is set at 11,733,750 bales. Production in 1948 was 14,868,000 bales and the 10-year 1938-47 average is 11,306,000 bales.

Cotton acreage for harvest in 1949, Mr. Martin reminds farmers, is estimated at 25,907,000 acres, the largest since 1937 and almost 5 million acres more than the 1950 national acreage allotment of 21 million acres, announced when cotton quotas were proclaimed.

Lint yield per acre for the 1949 cotton crop is computed at 287.6 pounds, the third highest of record and exceeded only in 1944 and 1948. Mr. Martin said that the very fact that yields are so high means that farmers can produce all the cotton that is needed on a smaller acreage. It also means that farmers will have to try all the harder to keep cotton acreage and production in line with prospective demands.

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The vote on whether growers wish to use quotas in marketing their 1950 cotton crop will be held December 15, and at least two-thirds of those voting must approve quotas before they may remain in effect. Only farmers who produced cotton in 1948 are eligible to vote in the referendum.

Whether or not quotas are approved, price supports on the 1950 cotton crop will be available only to growers who comply with their acreage allotments. If quotas are disapproved, price supports must be set at 50 percent of parity to cooperators instead of the 90 percent otherwise directed to be made available for next year's crop.

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PRIOR APPROVAL OF ACP PRACTICES - (for use where applicable) The county PMA committee has a definite responsibility to the public to see that funds provided for conservation under the Agricultural Conservation Program are used to obtain essential protection and improvement of our soil and water resources. That explains the necessity of prior approval of conservation practices, says _____, chairman of the _____ county PMA committee.

_____ explained that prior approval means that farmers who intend to cooperate in the 1950 program discuss with a member of the county or community committee the practices they expect to carry out. Then before they go ahead with the practices, they present the county committee with a plan of how they expect to carry out the practices.

In many instances, prior approval will require a county committeeman going with the farmer to the place the practice is to be carried out. This applies particularly to construction of such structures as reservoirs, ditches, drainage systems and other engineering type practices.

Farmers should understand, _____ says, that the county committee has the double responsibility of trying to help farmers to meet their conservation problems but at the same time seeing that the funds used under ACP result in conservation for each dollar spent.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
State College, New Mexico
December 9, 1949

No. 374

WEEKLY FARM PROGRAM NEWS

CURRENT FARM PARI
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A LOT OF PARITY - The California Farmer, in its issued of November 5, comes up with a new approach to an old angle:

"You hear criticism of farmers for asking aid in maintaining their prices at 90 percent of parity.

"Who of their critics would be satisfied with as little as 90% of parity?

"Not Congressmen. Their salary and expense allowances give them an income which is above parity.

"Not union workers. Their wages have gone up steadily, and are above parity.

"Not newspapers which have raised their price from 5 cents to 7 cents per copy.

"Obviously no industry could remain solvent on 90 percent of parity, because parity is that amount of income which goes as far as it used to go in paying expenses.

"Try to buy an automobile for 90 percent of parity, and you find yourself afoot.

"You cannot purchase a railroad ticket at 90 percent of parity.

"Doctors and dentists and hospitals do not furnish their services for as low as 90 percent of parity.

"So why insist that the farmer must sell his crops at less than parity?

"Farmers can do it and get by only because they are not paid for their production blood, sweat and tears.

"There should be parity for all, especially parity in understanding, tolerance and production effort."

NEW METHOD OF FERTILIZING PASTURES TRIED - Hay and pasture crops are being fertilized by a new method at the Mississippi experiment station. The fertilizer is being put in the soil without breaking up the sod.

As reported to the New Mexico Production and Marketing Administration Committee, the machine with which this is done resembles a chisel with a fertilizer attachment. The steel chisels can be set 8, 16 or 24 inches apart and run 3, 6, or 9 inches deep in the soil. Behind each chisel is a tube through which the fertilizer is carried under the ground. Varying amounts of fertilizer can be applied.

This machine is being tried out in a search for a method of getting fertilizers down into the soil where they will be readily available to the roots of grasses and legumes. Experiments indicate that there is greater response from fertilizers worked into the soil than when applied to the surface.

Applying fertilizers with this machine promises to have several additional advantages. By leaving the sod unbroken, the erosion hazard is reduced and grazing is not interrupted.

HOW MANY CONSUMERS PER FARMER? - While farmers have been working to increase the carrying capacity of their pasture land, people in cities, in increasing numbers, are concerned about the carrying capacity of the farm -- how many consumers per farmer.

According to _____, chairman of the _____ county PMA committee, about 130 years ago one farmer was able to produce enough for himself and family and $3\frac{1}{2}$ people living in town. That meant that one farmer was able to provide the food and fiber to meet the needs of $3\frac{1}{2}$ additional people -- merchants, lawyers, doctors, carpenters, and others.

But, today, says _____, each farmer is producing enough for his own needs and that of his family and in addition enough for $13\frac{1}{2}$ people who are not farming. That's an increase of 10 people per farmer or nearly 4 times as many as one farmer provided for 130 years ago.

Although currently there is an abundance of some farm commodities -- more than can be marketed at fair prices of some commodities -- the chairman explains that population is increasing about 2 million per year and the number of consumers depending on one farmer can be expected to increase.

That is one of the main reasons, he points out, why the country cannot afford to waste soil and water resources. To use these resources to produce more than is needed now is one way to waste these resources. Another waste is to use this land to create other surpluses or to allow land taken out of surplus

crops to deteriorate through lack of protection from erosion or the waste in growing woods.

In recent years, the chairman states, farmers and consumers have been working together through the national Agricultural Conservation Program to conserve soil and water. Now with the problem of surplus crops and diverted acres again facing the nation, there is still greater need for basic understanding and a close working together of the two groups. As chairman _____ sees it, "Farmers of _____ county have a primary responsibility to the consumers, a major part of which is to protect consumer interests by conserving the source of food and fiber. Consumers, on the other hand, should understand why it is necessary to adjust production so that farmers may continue to provide a balanced abundance of agricultural commodities without wasting soil."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
State College, New Mexico

NEW MEXICO

WEEKLY FARM PROGRAM NEWS

12-23-49
NO. 375

BRANNAN PAYS TRIBUTE TO FARMER-COMMITTEEMEN - As farm income drops from postwar peaks and production adjustments become necessary the Nation has reason to be thankful for the existence of a firmly established, democratic system of program administration and development.

This was the crux of the message Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan delivered to the annual conference of Production and Marketing Administration committeemen, at Memphis, Tennessee, early this month.

Highlights of the current farm situation, pointed out by the Secretary, were these:

*****Farm prices have dropped seriously -- much faster and farther than other prices.

*****Farm prices have dropped an average of 22 percent in less than 2 years.

*****Farmers have to pay within 4 percent as much for what they buy as they paid 2 years ago.

*****Farm operators are netting about 20 percent less income than in 1947, and economists believe the net may go down about 15 percent in the year ahead.

*****Consumer prices have not dropped nearly so much as farmers' prices, and consumer demand for farm products has declined.

*****Abnormal postwar exports of farm products are still large but dropping, and they may total 10 percent less in 1950.

*****The time for theorizing about postwar adjustment is past. The time for action is here. We must make the programs we have work as well as possible. We must be alert to the opportunities for improvement.

The Secretary called for fostering and strengthening the work of elected PMA farmer-committees, so that the programs which Congress has directed may not only be administered efficiently and democratically but also improved on the basis of local experience.

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PMA ADMINISTRATOR DISCUSSES FARM PROGRAM - The PMA program operates not only for the good of farmers but also for the good of the entire country, declares Ralph S. Trigg, Administrator for the Production and Marketing Administration and President of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The Administrator cautions against "old voices" that are again being raised in opposition to farm price supports and to the basic principles of the farm program. The technique, he points out, is to select the few trouble spots where individual supports have been costly and using these to alarm consumers and taxpayers. By playing upon the desire for "cheap food" and cheap raw materials at the expense of farmers, and appealing to farmers with cries of "regimentation," the effort, he charges, is to discredit the whole farm program.

"The lesson," says Mr. Trigg, "if we needed it again, is that we must never take farm programs for granted. A responsibility rests upon us, and upon all friends of agriculture to see that the rest of the country understands the objectives and the benefits of these programs -- for them as well as for farm people.

"We know that when soil resources are lost, the future of the Nation is jeopardized. We know that every dollar spent wisely to get conservation is real insurance for that future.

"We know that when farm income is permitted to drop below the danger line, farmers themselves go out of the market for many products of industry, and there is a major down-pull on the national economy. Small business houses on main street feel the pinch immediately. Manufacturers of things farmers buy also feel it promptly. Eventually the whole economy, including industrial labor, suffers from the loss of farm buying power. We then have a strong incentive toward a general depression."

Calling attention to the general price breaks that followed World War I he warns, "These things could happen again if we lost our protective farm program."

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FARMERS AND 1950 - What can farmers expect in 1950?

In answer to that questions, W. Leslie Martin, Chairman of the New Mexico State Production and Marketing Administration Committee, brought back from the National PMA Conference held at Memphis, Tennessee, this month, the following analysis presented by O. V. Wells, Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Farm production is holding at a high level. Food production for sale or home use is again 35 percent above the pre-war, or 1935-39 level this year and, with average yields, the over-all volume is not likely to be much different in 1950. Wheat production was 50 percent over the pre-war level.

"Farm prices and incomes are drifting downward. Farm prices so far this fall have been running about 12 percent under a year ago and 22 percent under the peak recorded in January 1948. Prices paid are another story, running only about 3 percent under a year ago, about 4 percent under January 1948. Let's say it another way. Prices received by farmers have been declining at about 4 times as fast a rate as prices paid with most of the decline in prices paid or in farm costs tracing back through declines which farmers themselves must absorb in prices paid to purchase feed and food.

"The result of these differential movements in prices received by farmers versus prices paid for goods used in farm family living and production are easily understandable. First, the net income of farm operators is declining more than farm prices, despite high level production, and, second, support prices and other farm program devices are becoming increasingly important.

"Some simple statistics may illuminate these items: The net realized income of farm operators for this calendar year is now estimated as not much over 14 billion dollars as compared with 18 billion dollars in 1947, the record year, and there are some indications that farm operators' net realized income may be as low as 12 billion dollars next year, or down one-third from 1947."

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The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the [redacted] and [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information.

RECORDS OF THE [redacted] AND [redacted]

The records of the [redacted] and [redacted] show that [redacted] was born on [redacted] at [redacted] and was educated at [redacted] and [redacted]. He was employed by [redacted] from [redacted] to [redacted] and was discharged on [redacted] for [redacted].

It was determined that [redacted] was not a member of the [redacted] and that he was not involved in any of the activities of the [redacted]. The records of the [redacted] and [redacted] show that [redacted] was not a member of the [redacted] and that he was not involved in any of the activities of the [redacted].

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PMA PROGRAM OBJECTIVES EMPHASIZED - Abundance without waste. Fair prices without scarcity. These are the double-barrelled aims of the conservation and price support program administered locally by the _____ county PMA Committee, according to _____ chairman of the committee.

Conservation and price supports all fit together in one program, says the chairman. Conservation protects and improves the use of our soil and water resources so that farmers can continue to produce abundantly. Price supports protect the farmer in this abundant production and prevent ruinous prices when he has been successful on the production side.

Acreage allotments and marketing quotas, he explains, are means for assuring a balanced production -- for checking the use of land to produce surpluses and for which there is no market. They are means for assuring each farmer his fair share of the available market and to stimulate shifts in production which keep supplies in line with consumer needs.

The combined programs of conservation and price supports, to assure abundant, balanced production, also help to stabilize consumer prices. "Certainly this balanced abundance results in a more favorable price level to consumers," says the chairman, "than when there is far too much of one product and too little of another. If farmers were forced to resort to scarcity programs to maintain price levels it would mean that there would be too little to go around. The farm program is in fact a farmer-consumer program to assure continued, abundant, balanced production."

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AIMS OF 1950 AGP ANNOUNCED - Farmers of _____ county who cooperate in the 1950 Agricultural Conservation Program will help to insure their own future while strengthening agriculture generally and thus contributing to a stronger nation, says _____, chairman of the county PMA Committee.

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This is the foundation upon which the Agricultural Conservation Program rests, the chairman explains. The future of the nation -- its health and strength -- depends on the productivity of the land. Because the people of this country have such a vital interest in keeping our land productive, the ACP has been established. It provides the way for all the people to cooperate with the farmers of _____ county and of New Mexico, and of all the states in carrying out conservation practices which assure continued abundant -- but balanced -- production.

For the welfare of the nation -- the people -- it is necessary that the soil from which all people depend for a living be protected from erosion and deterioration. Assistance to farmers through the ACP has proven the most effective and economical means of accomplishing this end.

The aim of ACP will continue to be that of obtaining the greatest possible conservation with the funds available.

By providing a part of the cost of the needed conservation practice through the ACP, the chairman explains, the people of the country through the government carry their fair share of the responsibility and they encourage and make it possible for farmers to carry out the needed conservation.

Conservation practices approved for assistance under ACP in 1950 in _____ county are listed as follows:

(List practices, rates of assistance, and practices requiring prior approval.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
State College, New Mexico

NEW MEXICOWEEKLY FARM PROGRAM NEWS12-30-49
NO. 376

FARM COOPERATIVES AND PRICE SUPPORTS BOTH NECESSARY, SAYS BRANNAN - Cooperatives and price supports are necessary for the same general reason, Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan said in a recent address.

Cooperatives are necessary because the individual, acting by himself, has no control over the cost of a production item or over the price at which what he produces will sell, the Secretary said. While production and consumer co-ops can do something about this situation, they aren't able to do enough, at least as far as agriculture is concerned. That is why an adequate price support program is needed -- so that the producers of agricultural commodities, aided by Government programs, may market their products in a more orderly way and obtain from them a reasonable and fair price.

Farm spending pays the wages and salaries for millions of industrial workers, Secretary Brannan reminded the group, and it is certainly in the interest of the entire Nation that the purchasing power of American farm products be maintained at some reasonable level. Business and labor are vitally affected by the level of farm prosperity.

For this reason, the Secretary stated, we should have a price-support program that would prevent farm buying power from declining to a point dangerous to national economic stability. Price supports, he explains, should not guarantee anyone's income, but should assure the reasonably diligent farmer the opportunity to secure a fair price for his crops in the market place.

Secretary Brannan also suggested that, since the public is already spending money for soil-conservation purposes, it is only sensible to extend the benefits of price support only to those individuals who are making some effort to conserve the soil.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WASH. D.C.
1900

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1900

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FROM THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
SUBJECT: [Illegible text]

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a formal report or letter, possibly regarding land management or surveying. Key words that are partially legible include "Bureau of Land Management", "Department of the Interior", "Washington, D.C.", and "1900".]

FAVORABLE COTTON VOTE SETS 1950 PROGRAM - With the overwhelming stamp of approval given by cotton growers to the use of marketing quotas on the 1950 crop, the basic features of the Federal cotton price support and production adjustment programs for the coming year have been established, the _____ county Production and Marketing committee said this week.

"Growers who plant within their acreage allotments are assured price support at 90 percent of parity on their 1950 crop", says Mr. _____, county PMA chairman. "The actual support price in cents-per-pound will be based on the parity price next August 1."

The level of price support for the 1950 crop was contingent upon the outcome of the marketing quota referendum held December 15, and would have dropped to 50 percent of parity had growers rejected quotas.

The chairman also explains that cooperators with the acreage allotment program will be able to market all of their 1950-crop cotton penalty-free. Non-cooperators -- those producers who plant in excess of their farm acreage allotments -- will be required to pay a per pound penalty of 50 percent of the parity price next June 15 on their "farm marketing excess" before they can market the balance of their crop without penalty.

Mr. _____ defines "farm marketing excess" as the normal production of the acreage planted in excess of the farm allotment. He points out, however, that if the actual yield on a farm drops below the normal yield set for the farm, the farm marketing excess can be reduced to the amount by which the total actual production exceeds the normal production of the allotted acreage.

"In planning their 1950 crop, growers will wish to consider these factors," says the chairman, "and should also keep in mind that no price support protection will be available to non-cooperators."

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. The letter is signed by Abraham Lincoln and is addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives. The letter discusses the state of the Union and the progress of the war against the Confederacy. It also mentions the Emancipation Proclamation and the importance of the Union's cause.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War Department, dated January 10, 1862. The report is signed by Edwin M. Stanton and is addressed to the President. The report discusses the military situation in the South and the progress of the Union's army. It also mentions the importance of the Union's cause and the need for more resources.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy Department, dated January 15, 1862. The report is signed by Gideon Welles and is addressed to the President. The report discusses the state of the Navy and the progress of the Union's fleet. It also mentions the importance of the Union's cause and the need for more resources.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury Department, dated January 20, 1862. The report is signed by Salmon P. Chase and is addressed to the President. The report discusses the state of the Treasury and the progress of the Union's finances. It also mentions the importance of the Union's cause and the need for more resources.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior Department, dated January 25, 1862. The report is signed by Caleb B. Smith and is addressed to the President. The report discusses the state of the Interior and the progress of the Union's land policy. It also mentions the importance of the Union's cause and the need for more resources.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War Department, dated February 1, 1862. The report is signed by Edwin M. Stanton and is addressed to the President. The report discusses the military situation in the South and the progress of the Union's army. It also mentions the importance of the Union's cause and the need for more resources.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy Department, dated February 5, 1862. The report is signed by Gideon Welles and is addressed to the President. The report discusses the state of the Navy and the progress of the Union's fleet. It also mentions the importance of the Union's cause and the need for more resources.

8. The eighth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury Department, dated February 10, 1862. The report is signed by Salmon P. Chase and is addressed to the President. The report discusses the state of the Treasury and the progress of the Union's finances. It also mentions the importance of the Union's cause and the need for more resources.

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10. The tenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War Department, dated February 20, 1862. The report is signed by Edwin M. Stanton and is addressed to the President. The report discusses the military situation in the South and the progress of the Union's army. It also mentions the importance of the Union's cause and the need for more resources.

Mr. _____ reports that nationally, growers approved the use of marketing quotas in the recent referendum by nearly 9 to one. An unofficial but virtually complete canvass of voting in New Mexico shows that 80 percent of the producers who cast ballots in this State favor quotas. This is the seventh time that cotton growers have authorized the use of marketing quotas. Quotas were last approved for the 1943 crop, but were suspended that year as war requirements for cotton removed any possibility of a surplus.

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1949 WOOL PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM EXTENDED - The 1949 wool price support program is being continued through March 31, 1950. As originally announced, support on the 1949 clip would have terminated on December 31, 1949.

Mr. _____, chairman of the _____ county Production and Marketing Administration committee, points out that this action will give producers an additional three months in which to decide whether to sell their wool into private channels or to the Department of Agriculture. It will also provide the same program of support for the small amount of the 1949 shorn wool clip to be marketed in the latter part of the marketing season as for the main portion already disposed of. The extension will also apply to pulled wool.

"The Agricultural Act of 1949 provides a new basis for the wool price support program," _____ says, "and permits wider latitude in the type of operations. However, the new provisions of the Act apply to 1950 production."

The chairman indicates that the price support program for the 1950 clip will be announced early in 1950, and will become effective on April 1.

The extension of the 1949 program will not affect the small portion of the 1950 clip shorn early in the year, he states. Normally little of the new clip is delivered to handlers before April 1, and since this part of the clip is ordinarily appraised after April 1, it will be included in the new program.

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The chairman explains that since August 1947, support of wool has been mandatory at the 1946 price support level of 42.3 cents per pound for shorn wool, grease basis. Under the new Act, the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to support wool at a level, between 60 and 90 percent of a modernized parity, that will encourage the annual production of approximately 360 million pounds of shorn wool, or about 60 percent more than the 1949 clip.

Although since 1943 through October of this year the Department had purchased around 1,625 million pounds of wool, by early November Department stocks were less than 75 million pounds. This is nearly 45 million pounds less than stocks held last year at the same time.

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